

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1865.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865.

PRICE ONE CENT IN GOLD
TWO CENTS IN CURRENCY.

The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

The War Westward.

THOMAS'S ARMY IN MOTION.

A New Campaign Commenced.

FROM SAVANNAH DIRECT.

How the City is Governed.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF CITIZENS.

Significant Southern News.

"REBS" GETTING DESPERATE

Anything Better Than

"Yankee" Rule.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Pope's Reply to the Rebels.

HIS HOLINESS DESIRES PEACE.

Interesting City Intelligence.

THE HARRY LAZARUS INQUEST.

Committee of Barney Friery.

&c., &c., &c.

GENERAL THOMAS.

A New Campaign.

Cincinnati, Jan. 4.—The correspondent of the

Commercial, writing from Columbia, Tennessee,

says: "News from the army of General Thomas

hereafter will be received from another direction.

Marching orders have been issued and the whole

army is in motion. All the sick and wounded have

been sent to Nashville."

Admiral Porter.

The Fleet Reported Safe at Beaufort.

Porter, Jan. 4.—The steamer Amanda

Windsor arrived here today from Beaufort, N. C.,

and reports the vessels comprising the naval fleet,

under Rear Admiral Porter, as all safely anchored

in that harbor, having successfully weathered the

storm of Wilmington. The fleet sustained but

very trifling damage during the bombardment of

Fort Fisher. The Amanda Windsor passed in the

vicinity of Cape Hatteras, N. C., all the remaining

steamers of the fleet of transports, which sailed

from here under the command of Major General

Buier some weeks since.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Dispatches from Admiral

Porter report that Lieut. Commander Cushing,

commanding the gunboat Monocello, had just gone

on shore and destroyed a new English blockade-

runner. He is as hard on the English as on the

rebels.

Important from the South.

Despair of the Rebel Leaders.

The latest Richmond papers show that the gloom

is deepening in the Confederate capital. The Rich-

mond SENTINEL, the organ of Jeff. Davis, has a

long editorial upon the situation, which has been

judged by Secretary Seward to be of sufficient im-

portance to forward copies of it to all the for-

eign ministers, as affording indisputable evidence

of the desperate condition of the Confederacy, and

the impossibility of any continued resistance to the

authority of the United States Government. The

SENTINEL admits that the sacrifices and states-

manship of the South have been at fault, and that

its resources have been exhausted without obtain-

ing any adequate success. It states that land,

money, horses, negroes and men must go to

sustain the struggle, and fears that the South has

erred in imagining that it could defy the opinions

of their names and residences to the Chief Quarter-

master, that measures may be taken to transport

them beyond the lines. Not more than two news-

papers will be published in Savannah, and their

editors and proprietors will be held to the strictest

accountability, and will be punished severely in

person and property for any libelous publication,

mischievous matter, premature news, exaggerated

statements, or any comments whatever upon the

acts of the constituted authorities; they will be

held accountable even for such articles, though

copied from other papers.

"By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman."

"L. M. DAYTON, Antioch-Camp."

This order seems to have produced a favorable

impression. Mayor Arnold, in compliance with a

call for the purpose of taking into consideration

"matters relating to the present and future wel-

fare of the city," convened a meeting on the 28th,

which was well attended by influential citizens.

The following resolutions were unanimously

adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That we accept the position, and in the lan-

guage of the President of the United States, seek to

have "peace by laying down our arms and sub-

mitting to the national authority under the in-

tervention of the powerful means of legislation, con-

ference and vote."

Resolved, 2d. That laying aside all differences

and burying in the graves of the past, we will use

our best endeavors once more to bring

back the prosperity and commerce we once en-

joyed.

Resolved, 3d. That we do not put ourselves in

the position of a conquered city asking terms of a

conqueror, but we do in the meantime and pri-

vileges contained in the Proclamation and Message

of the President of the United States, and in all the

legislation of Congress in reference to a people sit-

uated as we are; and while we owe, on our part, a

strict obedience to the laws of the United States,

we ask the protection over our persons, lives and

property recognized by those laws.

Resolved, 4th. That we respectfully request His

Excellency the Governor to call a convention of the

people of Georgia, by any constitutional means in

his power, to give them an opportunity of voting

upon the question whether they wish the war be-

tween the two sections of the country to continue.

Resolved, 5th. That Major-General Sherman,

having placed as military commander of the post

Brigadier-General Geary, who has by his urbanity

and gentleness, and his uniform kindness to our

citizens, done all in his power to protect them and

their property from insult and injury, it is the

unanimous desire of all present that he be allowed

to remain in his present position, and that for the

reasons above stated, the thanks of the citizens are

heartily tendered to him and the officers under his

command.

Resolved, 6th. That an official copy of these res-

olutions be sent to the President of the United

States, the Governor of Georgia, General Sherman,

and to each the Mayors of Augusta, Columbus,

Macon and Atlanta.

When Gen. Geary assumed command of the city

he at once sent a detachment to Fort Jackson,

which was discovered to be in flames at different

New York State Legislature.

Senate.

Albany, Jan. 4.—Notice was given to-day of the

following bills:

To establish a military parade ground in New

York.... To amend the charter of the U. S. Ware-

housing Company.... To prevent encroachments in

the harbor of New York, and for the completion of

the Battery extension.... To amend the assessment

laws so as to make them conform to the laws of Con-

gress.... Relative to taxing banks.... For aid to the

families of soldiers and sailors.... To incorporate a

paid Fire Department in New York.... To improve

and build the wall for the protection of the Bat-

tery, in New York.... To facilitate the construction

of the West Shore Railroad in Rockland County....

To amend the laws designating legal holidays....

To amend the charter of Brooklyn.

The following bills were introduced:

To provide for filling the quota of the State by

paying a State bounty of \$600, \$400 and \$200 for

three, two and one year's men. The paying of

local bounties is prohibited.... To incorporate the

United League Club of New York.... Mr. Laineber

introduced a resolution appointing Senators Mun-

ger, White and Humphrey a committee to examine

and investigate the affairs and management of the

several City Departments of the Government of

New York City. Tabled. Adjourned.

Assembly.

The Auditor's financial report, also the report on

canal expenditures were presented, and the follow-

ing bills were noticed:

Relative to destitute Roman Catholic children in

the city of New York.... To amend the charter of

the City Fire Insurance Company of New York....

To alter the map and plan of New York.... To

build a public market in New York.... For a

railroad in Avenue C and other streets in New

York.... To incorporate the Federal Warehouse

and Security Company.... To amend the Soldiers'

Voting Law.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Brandreth.—To perfect the amendment to

the constitution providing for the appointment of

five Commissioners of Appeals. By Mr. Gleason.—

To provide for the payment of the State bounty to

volunteers. By Mr. Brandreth.—Authorizing bank-

ing associations to become national banks. Ad-

journd.

Those Rascally Canadians.

Probable Discharge of the Raiders, Etc.

Montreal, Jan. 4.—The decision of the Court in

the case of the raiders has not yet been given,

but it is expected that it will be in a day or two.

The general expectation is that the prisoners will

be discharged on the point raised. If so, they

promise to submit to a trial on the merits of the

case.

There was a meeting of the City Council last

night, to take into consideration the case of La-

mothe, the Chief of Police, and especially his ac-

tion in restoring the money taken from the St. Al-

bans banks to the raiders. There was much ex-

citement and angry discussion between the French

and English members in regard to the subject. A

resolution was finally passed, censuring the Chief

and accepting his resignation.

From Europe.

Three Days' Later News.

Half-a-Cent Jan. 4.—The steamship Asia, from

Queenstown the 25th of December, has arrived.

GRAND BRITAIN.

The SHIPPING GAZETTE says that advices from

Nantes confirm the report that ex-President Juarez

had issued letters of marque to Americans against

French ships, and especially against the steamers

of the French Trans-Atlantic Company. One of

these steamers, having two hundred thousand

pounds sterling in specie on board, was conveyed

from Vera Cruz by a French man-of-war.

The ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE says: "There is

not the smallest pretext for saying that Sherman

was obliged to leave Atlanta, or that he could not

have turned northwards and eastwards, and joined

Grant without opposition, had he been so minded."

The London Times has an editorial on the letter

of Secretary of State Seward in reply to Lord

Warwick's application to distribute aid among

rebel prisoners. It says that it is no slight testi-

mony to the course taken by Her Majesty's Govern-

ment in its dealings with Federal America, that

Mr. Seward, with an enthusiasm he cannot conceal,

is driven to make the most of the opportunity af-

forded him by a person wholly irresponsible as a

representative of the British Nation. His letter in-

dicates that he is prepared to make the most of

the best official slip that might be made on the part

of the British Cabinet, or any of its representatives.

Mr. Seward must be hard driven, when he finds it

necessary to express so much indignation on so

trifling an affair. The Times repudiates Mr.

Seward's charges against the British people.

A letter published in the City Article of the

Times, on "Trading Regulations with the South,"

contends that they are calculated to impede rather

than promote traffic. He asserts that the only

available channel for getting cotton is through the

blockade, and that the difficulties of this trade have

been increased, not by the great efficiency of the

blockade, but by the regulations of the Confederate

Government, tending to give itself a monopoly of

the profits of blockade-running.

The reply of the Papal Government to the recent

manifesto of the Commissioners and Congress of

the Confederate States, addressed to European

Powers, is published. It is dated "Rome, Dec. 24,"

and is signed by Cardinal Antonelli. After ac-

knowledging the receipt of the letter of the Con-

federate Commissioners, and the manifesto of the

Congress of the Confederate States, Cardinal Antonelli

says:

The sentiments expressed in the manifesto, tend-

ing as they do to the cessation of the most bloody

war which still rages in your country, and to put-

ting an end to the disasters which accompany it by

proceeding to negotiations for peace, being entirely

in accordance with the disposition and character of

the august Head of the Catholic Church, I do not

hesitate a moment in bringing it to the notice of

your Holy Father. His Holiness, who has been

most deeply afflicted by the accounts of the fright-

ful carnage of this ostensible struggle, has heard

with satisfaction the expression of the same feel-

ings and sentiments. Being Vicar on earth of that

God who is the Prince of Peace, he yearns to see

the raw material have revived that branch of in-

dustry.

The King of Italy has issued a decree ordering as

a measure of public utility the occupation of con-

vents, seminaries and other establishments in

Florence necessary for the service of the State.

The Spanish Cortes opened on the 23d of Decem-

ber. The Queen's speech expresses the hope of a

prompt solution of the Peruvian question, but is

silent on the subject of St. Domingo. It says that

Spain has not ambitious projects upon the South

American Republics. As regards Mexico, the

speech, says that the official communication of

Maximilian's accession to the throne of Mexico is

the commencement of a new era in the political

relations between Spain and Mexico, hitherto un-

fortunately interrupted. Another paragraph in the

speech is as follows: "I am bound to state that the

general condition of the monarchy, considered in

all its extent, is not very satisfactory, and to remedy

this I shall lay before you a bill of great im-